

the condition begins to cease. Thereafter apply a couple times a week until the scalp condition has been sufficiently checked"; (circular) "Tonic A guaranteed scientific remedy for application in slight or severe cases of excessive Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Scaly Scalp, Eczema, Falling Hair and other scalp conditions. * * * highly beneficial in preserving the hair and scalp. * * * its medication counteracts the unhealthy scalp condition * * * producing a healthy scalp. Silver Crown is excellent for Eczema too—it's healing."

No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered on September 2 and October 5, 1936, and February 8, 1937; and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26775. Misbranding of Parkelp. U. S. v. 12 Packages of Parkelp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38288, 38289. Sample nos. 4936-C, 4937-C.)

This case involved a circular which contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effect.

On September 12, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 packages of Parkelp at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 19, 1936, by Philip R. Park, Inc., from Chicago, Ill., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of plant material (chiefly kelp), yielding ash containing compounds of chlorine, potassium, sodium, calcium, phosphorus, and iodine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effect, borne on a circular enclosed in the packages, were false and fraudulent: "Aids Digestion. If you suffer from weak stomach, indigestion or intestinal sluggishness due to lack of food minerals, Parkelp will help you. Parkelp is Nature's own concentrated Sea Food which provides in the diet these food minerals needed for the 'chemistry of digestion'." Thousands of people are now using Parkelp regularly because they have found that it solved their problem. Give Parkelp a fair trial (3 to 4 weeks) and we are confident that you, too, will feel a new vigor, a new lease on life."

On October 28, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26776. Adulteration and misbranding of glycerin, arsenic trioxide, phenol crystals, sodium borate powder, powdered borax, aromatic spirit of ammonia, sodium biphosphate, zinc oxide, liquor cresolis compositus, and lemon extract. Misbranding of vanilla extract, syrup of hypophosphites, hydrogen peroxide solution, oil of cottonseed, and Good's Dog Soap. U. S. v. James Good, Inc., and John J. Cram. Pleas of nolo contendere. Judgments of guilty. James Good, Inc., fined \$300. John J. Cram given suspended sentence and placed on probation. (F. & D. no. 33867. Sample nos. 41451-A, 41452-A, 50633-A, 56687-A, 58845-A, 61146-A, 62165-A, 62170-A, 62182-A, 62200-A, 62517-A, 76402-A, 3382-B, 3912-B, 4013-B, 4503-B, 4663-B, 5080-B, 26099-B, 38558-B.)

This case involved the following products: Glycerin, arsenic trioxide, phenol crystals, sodium borate powder, powdered borax, aromatic spirit of ammonia, sodium biphosphate, zinc oxide, and liquor cresolis compositus, products recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but which differed from the standards laid down in that authority and were not labeled to show their own standards; lemon extract that was deficient in lemon oil and contained less alcohol than declared on the label; vanilla extract that was short in volume and contained less alcohol than declared; syrup of hypophosphites, hydrogen peroxide solution, and oil of cottonseed that were short in volume; and Good's Dog Soap the labeling of which contained false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 11, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against James Good, Inc., a Delaware corporation trading at Philadelphia, Pa., and John J. Cram, factory superintendent of said corporation, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, between the dates of May 11, 1933,